LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

The claims as pending are as follows:

1-36. (Canceled)

37. (Previously presented) A method of treating or inhibiting pancreatitis or pancreatic cancer in a subject which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of rottlerin to the subject.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 37, which further comprises administering a second polyphenolic compound, at least one inhibitor of a reactive oxygen species, at least one antioxidant, at least one inhibitor of protein kinase C δ translocation, at least one inhibitor of protein kinase C ε translocation, at least one antiproliferative agent, at least one anti-inflammatory agent, at least one inhibitor of PI 3-kinase, at least one inhibitor of NADPH oxidase, or a combination thereof to the subject.

39. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the second polyphenolic compound is selected from the group consisting of flavenoids, anthrocyanins, anthrocyanidins, isoflavones, catechins, epigallocatechin gallate, gallic acid, chlorogenic acid, curcumin, kaempferol, quercetin, isoquercetin, myricetin, rutin, pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, peonidin, malvidin, malvin, peonin, cyanidin, kuromanin, diadzein, daidzin, genistein, tannic acid, caffeic acid, ferulic acid and traxol.

40. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the second polyphenolic compound is quercetin, rutin, genistein, curcumin or trans-resveratrol.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the inhibitor of the reactive oxygen species is diphenylene iodonium, N-acetylcysteine, or Tiron.

42. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the inhibitor of protein kinase C δ

translocation or the inhibitor of protein kinase C ε translocation is a peptide.

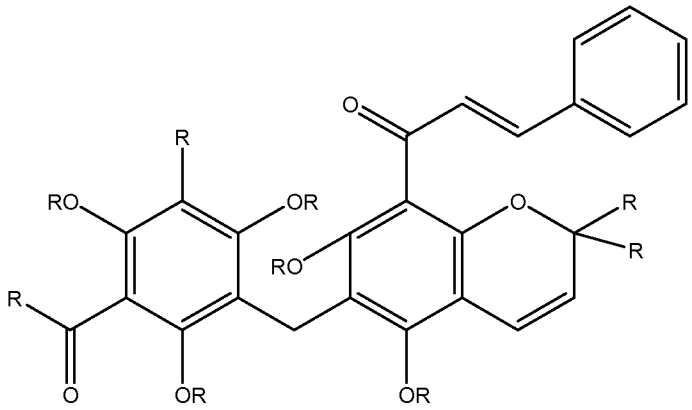
43. (Previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the peptide is δV1-1 or εV1-2.

44. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein administration of rottlerin, the inhibitor of protein kinase C δ translocation, the inhibitor of protein kinase C ε translocation, or the combination thereof causes, induces, increases, or modulates cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, mitochondrial cytochrome c release, dissipation of mitochondrial polarity, caspase activation, mitochondrial permeability transition pore activation, or a combination thereof, in the pancreatic cancer.

45. (Previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein administration of the second polyphenolic compound, the inhibitor of reactive oxygen species, the inhibitor of PI 3-kinase, the inhibitor of NADPH oxidase, or the combination thereof causes, induces, increases, or modulates cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, mitochondrial cytochrome c release, dissipation of mitochondrial polarity, caspase activation, mitochondrial permeability transition pore activation, or a combination thereof, in the pancreatic cancer.

46. (Previously presented) The method of claim 37, wherein rottlerin is administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition.

47. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) A method of treating or inhibiting pancreatitis or pancreatic cancer in a subject which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structural formula



wherein each R are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, a halo, alkyl, or alkoxyl, to the subject.

48. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 47, which further comprises administering a second polyphenolic compound, at least one inhibitor of a reactive oxygen species, at least one antioxidant, at least one inhibitor of protein kinase C δ translocation, at least one inhibitor of protein kinase C ε translocation, at least one antiproliferative agent, at least one anti-inflammatory agent, at least one inhibitor of PI 3-kinase, at least one inhibitor of NADPH oxidase, or a combination thereof to the subject.

49. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 48, wherein the second polyphenolic compound is selected from the group consisting of flavenoids, anthrocyanins, anthrocyanidins, isoflavones, catechins, epigallocatechin gallate, gallic acid, chlorogenic acid, curcumin, kaempferol, quercetin, isoquercetin, myricetin, rutin, pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, peonidin, malvidin, malvin, peonin, cyanidin, kuromanin, diadzein, daidzin, genistein, tannic acid, caffeic acid, ferulic acid and traxol.

50. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 48, wherein the second polyphenolic compound is quercetin, rutin, genistein, curcumin or trans-resveratrol.

51. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 48, wherein the inhibitor of the reactive oxygen species is diphenylene iodonium, N-acetylcysteine, or Tiron.

52. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 48, wherein the inhibitor of protein kinase C δ translocation or the inhibitor of protein kinase C ε translocation is a peptide.
53. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 52, wherein the peptide is δV1-1 or εV1-2.

54. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 48, wherein administration of the compound, the inhibitor of protein kinase C δ translocation, the inhibitor of protein kinase C ε translocation, or the combination thereof causes, induces, increases, or modulates cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, mitochondrial cytochrome c release, dissipation of mitochondrial polarity, caspase activation, mitochondrial permeability transition pore activation, or a combination thereof, in the pancreatic cancer.

55. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 48, wherein administration of the second polyphenolic compound, the inhibitor of reactive oxygen species, the inhibitor of PI 3-kinase, the inhibitor of NADPH oxidase, or the combination thereof causes, induces, increases, or modulates cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, mitochondrial cytochrome c release, dissipation of mitochondrial polarity, caspase activation, mitochondrial permeability transition pore activation, or a combination thereof, in the pancreatic cancer.

57. (Previously presented, Withdrawn) The method of claim 47, wherein the compound is administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition.